

MAZET INQUIRY ADJOURNS.

INVESTIGATION TO BE TAKEN UP AGAIN ON AUGUST 1.

MR. HOFFMAN'S LAME ATTEMPT TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL OUT OF THE DECISION-CHIEF DEVER'S COURSE LEADS TO HIS EXPULSION FROM THE ROOM.

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The minority believes that against this long adjournment because the commercial and business interests of its citizens are injured and affected, and because by the prolongation of this useless inquiry it also desires to call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that in the twenty-two sessions which have been held by the committee at a cost of at least \$25,000 to the taxpayers of the city, not a dollar of the \$11,000,000 expended for carrying on the affairs of the city government during the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, has been accounted for, and that the resolution of investigation charged corruption. The minority therefore believes and urges that the purpose of the intended postponement is exclusively that of continuing this one-sided, unmeaning, useless investigation (violating, as it has, the principle of the laws of evidence in fact and fairness) during the fall and winter months, and to demonstrate that this so-called investigation is one-sided inquiry for political purposes and in the interest of the Republican machine, attention is called to the fact that the minority has been refused, upon the respectful request and demand of the undersigned, to be allowed to examine the records of the investigation, although it was clearly stated that Senator Thomas C. Platt, his sons, Frank Platt and Henry B. Platt, Elihu Root, Benjamin Odell and others were present and material witnesses to the inquiry.

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George W. McClusky, chief of the Detective Bureau, was the first witness called to the stand. He remained only long enough to tell Mr. Moss that when he first took control of the department a fund of \$125 had been turned over to him to obtain evidence against bucket shops, but that he had no knowledge as to whether or not that money was the balance of a subscription raised by the New-York Stock Exchange. He was followed by Chief Devery, whose testimony, though not particularly pertinent, was interesting for the reason that it involved an explanation of the sudden change in the attitude of the Chief toward the recent prize fight between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries. A few days before that encounter came off Chief Devery, in an unexpected ebullition of official virtue, announced his intention to stop the fight if it developed into anything more severe than a mere scientific boxing bout. It was generally understood that in taking this position Devery was obeying the behests of certain influential politicians who are interested in a certain club. But, try as he would, Mr. Moss could not make the Chief admit this yesterday. Devery testified that he was really sincere in wishing to stop the fight, because he had an idea that it would transgress the spirit of the Horton law. He had believed that with two such heavy men in the ring the contest would mean nothing more than a slugfests match, and it was because of this belief that he had given the warning a few days before the night fixed for the battle.

The Chief's explanation of the reason why he needed from his commendable purpose was weak in the extreme. He declared that his scruples were overcome by the desire of the public and the press that the fight should not be interfered with. In attempting to justify himself further, Devery got clear beyond his depth. He maintained that there was no violation of the Horton law as the Conely Island Club; he described Jeffries's sledge-hammer blows as nothing more than mere "taps," and wound up by giving it as his opinion that Fitzsimmons was not knocked out, but that he lay on the floor and had himself purposely counted out in order to avoid further contact with Jeffries's fist.

FOLLOWS AN EXAMPLE.

Hitherto when Chief Devery has been before the committee his demeanor has been commendable and even docile; but it was obvious yesterday that he came prepared to emulate some of the insolence which Captain Price exhibited. Leaving the subject of the prize fight, Mr. Moss began to question the witness upon his efforts of late to close the gambling places. Instantly the Chief said that the notorious Frank Farrell did not keep a poolroom at No. 110 West Twenty-eighth-st., because he had not mentioned it when they met. Mr. Moss, noting Devery's embarrassment, pressed him as to whether he would use a confidential com-

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INVESTIGATION TO BE TAKEN UP AGAIN ON AUGUST 1.

MR. HOFFMAN'S LAME ATTEMPT TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL OUT OF THE DECISION-CHIEF DEVER'S COURSE LEADS TO HIS EXPULSION FROM THE ROOM.

At the close of yesterday's session the Mazet committee decided to adjourn the investigation until August 1, but not without a strong protest from the minority members, as represented by Assemblymen Hoffman and Boland. When, after an unusually long sitting—purposely extended, in order that Frank Moss might finish the examination of the few remaining witnesses he had under subpoena, thus obviating the necessity of another hearing to-day—Mr. Mazet announced that, as several members of the committee had pressing personal affairs which required attention, an adjournment would be taken until August 1. Mr. Hoffman instantly objected. With considerable anger, he said he understood that before anything was to be resolved upon an executive meeting of the committee would be held. On behalf of the minority he urged that the inquiry proceed without interruption, and that in any case the question of adjournment should not be settled without discussion. Mr. Mazet declared that the majority had some rights that the minority ought to respect; but Mr. Hoffman rather cut the ground from beneath Mr. Hoffman's feet by remarking that Mr. Hoffman had told him (Mr. Hoffman) in the morning that he did not care how long a lapse occurred in the investigation if it were publicly known that the minority took the ground that the committee ought to go on without a break.

MR. HOFFMAN'S "APPEAL."

After a further exchange of words between the chairman and Mr. Hoffman, the committee went into executive session. It lasted only a few moments, and upon its termination Mr. Hoffman gave out to the reporters the following statement, which he had prepared in advance.

The minority, representing the dominant party in the city of New-York, has welcomed and courted all welcomes and courts the fullest and most searching investigation of its conduct of the affairs of the city, and the Assembly by its action, in the terms of its resolution directed, and in order that it might be done, the minority, upon numerous occasions, has by its presence made a quorum of the committee in the absence of sufficient of its members to conduct the investigation. The minority believes that this investigation should be continued from day to day, until the city is fully and completely reformed, and in the position it believes that it voices the sentiment of the entire people of the State, and more particularly the citizenship of the city of New-York. The minority believes that this investigation has accomplished nothing except to waste the people's money, and to demonstrate that this so-called investigation is one-sided inquiry for political purposes and in the interest of the Republican machine, attention is called to the fact that the minority has been refused, upon the respectful request and demand of the undersigned, to be allowed to examine the records of the investigation, although it was clearly stated that Senator Thomas C. Platt, his sons, Frank Platt and Henry B. Platt, Elihu Root, Benjamin Odell and others were present and material witnesses to the inquiry.

THE RESOLUTION VOTED DOWN.

The minority resolution was voted down, and August 1 was adhered to as the date for re-convening, unless it was provided the committee should deem it advisable to continue the investigation upon an earlier day.

WAR INSURANCE AT LLOYD'S.

London, June 15.—Some war insurance was effected at Lloyd's to-day at 15 per cent for three months, and at 2 per cent for insurance for buildings at Johannesburg.

COLORADO SMELTER STRIKES.

PROSPECT OF THIRTY THOUSAND MEN BEING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Denver, June 15.—Thirty thousand men in Colorado will be out of work within the next three days unless steps are taken to end the strike of the smelter employees. The Omaha and Grant and the Globe in Denver, the Bimetallic and the Arkansas Valley at Leadville, the Elsters and the Colorado smelters at Pueblo are closed.

The Argo smelter, in Denver, has complied with the eight-hour law, and is still running. The Guggenheim smelter, at Pueblo, also is running. The smelter under guard, but nowhere have closed work made any demonstration. At Central City the men employed in the stampmills are expected to strike to-morrow.

These mines have already closed: The Commodore, Amethyst, Bachelor, Bachelor No. 2 and Last Chance mines, in the Creede district; the Callopie and Hagerty, at Ouray; the Carleton and Monte-zuma, near Ophir, the Iron Mask and Black Iron, at Red Cliff; the Fuel Company, at Durango, has closed, throwing one hundred and fifty men out of work. From all parts of the State come reports that mines are reducing forces. At Leadville nine hundred men have been discharged. Should